## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON SENNETT. STICTOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE E. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS each in advance. Money and by most will be at the taken.

HS Gaill HERALD, non-sende per copy, \$7 per annum.

HB WEEKLY HERALD, non-generally, at six conti-per

Off, at \$5 per annum; the European Edition corey Weltonday,
at 22 couls per copy, \$5 per annum to any part of Great Britain,
or \$6 12 to any part of the Comment, both to include pasting to

Captervise Edition on the la, 11th and 21st of each exonth, at eight onle per capy, or \$2.75 per manum.
THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wadnesday, as four cents per

Volume XXVI.....

AMURENIA TO MOSROW EVENING.

BIL SARDEN, Briadway, opposite Bond street. LAURA REENES THEATER, No. 614 Broadway.

WALL LOK'S THEATRE, Broadway,-JESSTE BROWN, OR THE RELIEF OF LUCKSON

REW BOWERY THE ATKE, BOWERY. -TRAITOR'S DOOR-CHAIBAM THEATHE, Challam street.-Willow Corse-Jungo Jun-Girsy Farmen.

RARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Day and Seculng - Aptrola-Parmor Start or Summer - Bowled Got-Brans, Sea Lion and Other Cortosteres. PRIANTS MINSTERLS, Mechanics Hall, 473 Broad Way, "DURLHAQUES, NONG. DANCES, &c .- RUGGED PATH.

MISLO'S SALCON, Broadway.-Lioro's Minsteres in Burlinguas, Sonos, Danoss, Ad. Science, Proc. Hauter SOME DANCES BULLSANDER &C. S.S. Broadway.

UANTERBURT MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. Songs,

BOUDGE PANTHEON, Ho. 83 Broadway -Mr. Has Cowett's Datawas Book Concest.

New York, Sunday, May 5, 1861.

## SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

Our news from the seat of war continues to be of a highly interesting character, showing that decisive blows are about to be struck by the government. The navigation of the Potomac will be preserved at all hazards. The Virginia troops. under General Lee, have been withdrawn from Alexandria in consequence of the active military movements of the government on the right bank of the Potomac, and it is supposed that he is concentrating his whole force at Richmond, in expectation of an attack upon that city.

With recard to the movement of troops around Washington, we learn that the New York regiment of Zouaves (firemen) are to start this morning for Alexandria, and are to be immediately followed by the Sixth Massachusetts regiment to support them. This is the first aggressive move on the part of the government at the expiration of the twenty days' grace. The Sixty-ninth, after doing good service in repairing and guarding the rail road, have gone into camp at Georgetown, with plenty of provisions and in excellent condition. The Seventy-first have been sworn into the United States service for three months, and a detachment which had gone down to Potomac in a gunbeat seized a schooner, loaded with provisions for the rebels on the Chesapeake, and placed her under the guns of the Cumberland.

The Eighth regiment are ordered to proceed from Annapolis to Washington at eight o'clock quartered in their tents on Georgetown Heights. enjoying the pleasantest portion of a soldier's

Intelligence of the movements of the Southern army comes slowly and irregularly. The steamer Daniel Webster, which arrived here last night from Havana, reports that three privateers had obtained letters of marque at New Orleans from Jeff. Pavis, and are now cruising in the Gulf. leans, being notified by the agents, through the medium of a pilot beat, that she could not approach without incurring the risk of seizure by the revolutionists, and she accordingly proceeded

The Union sentiment in Maryland is gaining ground. The bill from the Committee of Safety in the Senate at Frederick has been with drawn under the pressure of outside sentiment The committee of the Legislature, in their inter view with the President vesterday morning, admitted both the right and the power of the gay ernment to bring troops through Baltimore or the State, and to take any measures for the public safety which, in the discretion of the President, might be demanded either by actual or reasons. bly apprehended exigencies. They expressed their belief that no immediate effort at secession or resistance of the federal authority would be at tempted by the Legislature or State authorities. and asked that, in this view, the State should, a long as possible, be spared the evils of a military occupation, or a more revengeful chastisement for former transgressions. The President replied that their suggestions and representations should be considered, but that he should now say no more than that the public interests, and not any spirit of revenge, would actuate his measures.

With regard to the recognition of the Southern confederacy abroad, and the removed presentation of the Southern Commissioners by Mr. Faulkner, the government has been officially advised that at the latest dates no commissioners from the Confederate States had presented themselves at the Prench court. The State Department has instructed the new Minister to Paris, Mr. Dayton, to explicitly make known to the French government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be, any or the least idea existing in this government of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever.

Major Anderson reported himself to the War Department yesterday, and called upon the President, by whom he was highly complimented on his gallant conduct at Fort Sumter, and was assured that an extended leave of absence would be granted to him in consideration of the infirm condition of his health.

The News. The Convention of Congregational ministers, who have been in session at Clinton Hall since Thursday. considering the points submitted to them by the mi nority party of the Church of the Puritans, have closed their labors. By an almost unanimous vote the Council condemn the course which Dr. Cheever and his adherents have pursued in ignoring the rights of the minority, and they will sus tain them in their endeavors to make the Church of the Puritans a Congregational church, and not an ultra abolition society.

The jury of the United States Cheatt Court were

not discharged for the term, as erroneously stated by another paper. They will attend on Monday morning, when Judge Nelson (C. J.) will preside Judge Shipman has left for home.

The motion to discharge Charles M. Jeffards charged with the Walton-Mathews murder, was argued yesterday before Hon, Judge Barnard, of Supreme Court, by Messrs, James T. Brady and A. Oakey Hall for the accused. Mr. Anthon arand against the motion. The Judge reserved his

The steamship Daniel Webster, from Havana on the 29th, arrived at this port early last evening. She reports that while awaiting a pilet at the of the Missi sippi an attempt at capture was made by the armed steamer W. H. Webb, and that nothing but the early hour of the morning saved her from seizure. The Webster reports that letters of marque and reprisal were issued on the 29th, and that three vessels-the Webb, Calhoun and Matagorda-were all ready to sail, and are doubtless now craising in the Gulf. The steamship Habana and the celebrated yacht Wanderer had been purchased by the Southern confederacy. The latter was at New Orleans fully armed and

The Cahawba was at Havana on the 28th ult. and was to sail for New York on the following

The Mercurio, of Valparaiso, comes to us filled with details of the terrible catastrophe at Mendoza. A number of letters from persons rescued from the ruins are published, giving a most heartending account of the sufferings of the survivors, and appealing to the charitable all over the world in behalf of these poor people, who have lost everything, and are now completely destitute, even of the commonest necessaries of life. Hun dreds have by this time perished beyond a doubt from hunger, neglect and mortification of their wounds, though such aid as the surrounding country could afford, poor and thinly settled as it is, was pouring in as rapidly as possible. The loss of life is estimated at from nine to ten thou sand, and altogether a scene of human suffering is presented which the world has seldom wit-

In Bolivia the Presidential election was causing the greatest excitement, and among the candidates we find the name of General Belzu. By s government decree the use of passports in the interior of the republic is abolished.

The Bishop of Camaco, in Honduras, has come to the assistance of the government in the quarrel with the Vicar Capitular. This latter person was commanded by the Bishop to withdraw the excommunication pronounced by him against the government, and make amends to those priests he had removed from their parishes for refusing to entor into his views. The reverend gentleman has complied.

Don F. N. Barrio, Guatemalan Minister to Mavi o, and one of those dismissed by Juarez, arrived home the latter part of March. He was dean-that is, oldest member of the diplomatic corps-in Mexico, and has been away from his native coun-

The government of Salvador, by a decree dated April 5, has ordered that foreign thread in hanks and silk thread, spun or otherwise, shall pay duties, and be subject to the same regulations as any other foreign importation. A late number of the Unione, of Turin, says

that the Italian Parliament, in voting that Victor Emanuel was "King by the grace of God," was guitty of an audacious offence against Providence. The sales of cotton resterday were moderate, being ondped to about 500 a 600 bales, in 1 ts. Prices were ncharged, and we continue to quote midding uplands within the range of 1836c. a 14c. Flour was in fair de mand, both for export and to the trade. Common grades were dult and semewhat irregular, while extra were sustained. Wheat was in steady request, chiefly multiple lets were states were uncharged, while prime a fair amount of sales, closing at full prices for old mixed and a ollow the latter was scarce. Pork was more active and prices were firmer; sales of mess were mate at \$17 5 \$18, and prime at \$13 25 a \$13 37 14. Beef was steady and prices sustained. Sugars were quiel, and sales con fired to about 150 hhds., at steady prices. Coffee was quiet, and no sales of moment were reported. The firmness in freights, previously noticed, was sustained, while engageme, to were moderate.

## End of the Twenty Days' Grace-The War

In his proclamation of the fifteenth day of April last, "calling forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand," in order to suppress in the revolted States of the South their hostile combinations against the government, which are "too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, President Lincoln, in calling upon all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already "long enough endured," broadly yet clearly sets forth the objects of this appeal

Secondly, in his declaration that "the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union," and that "in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation any destruction of, or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country." he clearly defines the principles and reservations upon which this war is to be conducted.

Thirdly, in commanding "the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date' (to wit, the 15th day of April), the President fixes the limit of ferbearance, from which we may safely conclude that this is the last day of grace, the last day of a defensive attitude sgainst this formidable Southern rebellion, and that from and after to-morrow all the "combinations aforesaid" must prepare for the consequences of a positive, overwhelming and decisive system of offensive operations, compre hending all the available forces and resources of the general government and of the loval States and citizens of the Union.

The patriotic and humane war policy thus proclaimed by Mr. Lincoln has rallied the people of the loyal States as a unit in his support. Thus he has obliterated all party distinctions in the North, and united all parties in desence of the government; for, upon the programme of maintaining the "honor, the integrity and existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government," all loyal men can cordially combine. His respect, too, for the rights of "property" and of "peaceful citizens" challenges the approbation of every right minded man. It will also be observed. from this carefully guarded programme of the administration, that the conductors of our violent and bloodthirsty anti-layery republican iournals, in urging a war policy of extermina tion and confiscation against the South stand in the attitude of lawless disorganizers between the government and the people From this simple statement of official facts our rabid abolition cotemporaries cannot escape

We have seen transfered agrees one was no

lawless disorganizers, while the position of the NEW YORK HERALD is impregnable.

But with the expiration of the twenty days' grace aforesaid, the question recurs. Where will the administration first strike to "repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union?" We are assured that not many days will clapse before a decisive combined movement will be made of a very comprehensive character. We conjecture that it will embrace, first, the reopening of our right of way and of the railroad route, via Havre de Grace, through Baltimore, and the occupation of that city by a column of Union troops, as a base of operations, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." This enterprise is certainly the first necessity of the government, in view of the plotting secession Legislature at Frederick, and of the turbulent secession mob awaiting their orders at Baltimore. But this secession Legislature, and its Baltimore mercenaries, may be "suppressed" without further bloodshed, in the occupation of the city by an imposing body of federal troops. We are confident that Maryland can thus be saved, through a reaction of the Union sentiment of the State, which, though powerful in a fair test at the polls, is powerless unarmed against a horde of armed, unchecked and reckess ruffians.

Next, with regard to Virginia. We have shown the importance of a federal demonstration in that quarter in season to impress that people regarding their true policy, before their general election on secession on the 23d instant. The western section of the State is loval to the Union, and, notwithstanding the secession reign of terror in the east, the rebel journals of that quarter are complaining of shoals of submissionists in their midst. The speedy occupation of Harper's Ferry, Alexandria, Richmond and Norfolk, by a detachment of federal troops, becomes, therefore, an object of the highest moment in behalf of a bloodless restoration of Virginia to the Union. Before the expiration of the present week we hope to record the news of a successful coup in this di-

The objects and purposes of the administration are clearly expressed, and they are limited to the "integrity of the Union." which embraces all the constitutional rights of all the States and all their people. This war is only directed against hostile combinations. In support of this policy, men by tens of thousands, and moneys by tens of millions, are at the service of the government, and the people have a right to expect the government to disperse the rebels in Virginia before they are sufficiently strengthened by their Southern confederates to risk a

THE TROOPS MUSTERING FOR THE WAR .-- On the 15th of April President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers to serve for three months, to enable him to suppress combinations against the government, to execute the laws of the Union in the seceded States, and to repossess himself of the captured forts, arsenals, places and property of the United States government seized in the seven States of the Southern confederacy. In his second proclamation, published in yesterday's Herald, he calls for 42,000 more to serve for three years as infantry and cavalry, besides an advance of 40,000 men to the regular arm, and new call. He says "existing exigencies of mand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the national constitution and the preservation of the national Union." This is a just and legitimate object for the employment of troops, and very different from that which the black republican sheets of this city are proposing to the government and the country.

The Precident will submit his measure Congress as soon as it assembles together with the call for volunteers. Meanwhile the twenty days' grace given in his first proclamation to the Southern revolutionists to disperse will have expired this day; and to morrow we suppose the government will commence hostile operations against the belligerent States with an overwhelming force. In one month from the present date the following troops will probably be under drill and at the disposal of the govern-

second call for volunteers..... Regulars now in the army . . camen now in the navy Additional .....

Such was the enthusiesm with which the first call of the President was responded to, in the prospect of an assault on Washington, that double the number of defenders could have been easily obtained, and we might, in fact, have had now enrolled all the additional troops he demands in his second proclamation. Perhaps in the history of the world there is no example of such military enthusiasm, and so large a force volunteering in support of the government whose existence was endangered. It is the most complete proof of the predominance of the Union sentiment, and a warning not only to the secessionists of the South, but to the abelition disunionists of the North, that their occupation is gone, and that they will never be permitted again to distract and divide the country as they have heretofore done.

THE FEARETT EARTHQUAKE IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC - Great wars are frequently accompanied by calamitous natural phenomena. Earthquakes and destructive volcanic eruptions very often leave their record upon the tablets of the same year marked by a destructive war. The present year, it appears, is no exception to this rule; for while the armies of two sections of this country are marshalling for the field of battle, we have intelligence of a terrific earthquake which has just taken place in the Argentine republic, in South America, totally demolishing the entire city of Mendoza, and nearly all ite population of fifteen thousand souls. This calamity occurred on the 20th of March. and it was reported in Valparaiso, though not fully confirmed at latest dates, that the two towns of San Juan and San Luis had shared the same fate.

Mendoza was situated on a level plain on the sastern declivity of the Paramillo range of mountains, about fifty-five ridles from the volano of Aconcagua. It was a very handsome elty, ceptaining some fine gardens and orchards. It was the entropet for the trade between Buencs Ayres and Chile, and its destrucion will prove a regions loss to the interchange of commerce between those two points. San Juan and San Luis are small fowns, situated in provinces of the taose some backeting on the worth e of winders.

Republican Journalism—Its Bratel and | such would lead to an extension of the slave

No one possessed of a single seatment of bumanity, can read the malignant, bloodthirsty tirades which appear, from day to day, in the columns of some of the republican journals of this city, without being filled with horror and disgust. The people of the North, are unit, in their determination to make any sacrifice of men and money, for the sake of restoring the unity and integrity of the republic. To accomplish this object, prompt and vigorous measures are expected from the government and that the war which has begun, shall be carried on with energy, until rebellion has been crushed out wherever it exists. The withes of the terrorist newspapers do not, bowever, end in this. They express a vindictive malice, and revengeful eruelty, which exhaust the whole vocabulary of execration and menace. The daily calls for car nage, during the French Revolution, by Murat in the Ami du Peuple, were not more savagand brutal in their spirit, than many articles that have recently appeared in the portion of he press we refer to

The charitable aspirations of one of our abolitionist contemporaries, broke forth days ago, in the words:- "When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to re turn to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers, and the rags of children." Another paper calls, virtually, for the punishment of all individuals at the South, by hanging, and the confiscation of everybody's property in the secoding States. "Richmond," says another, "must be laid in ashes;" and as for Baltimore, "it must become a heap of cinders and ashes," and its inhabitants ought either to be slaughtered, or scattered to the winds, on account of the mob ascendancy that recently prevalled there. Virginia and Maryland deserve to be "laid waste and made desolate," and "five hundred thousand troops" should "pour down from the North," "leaving a desert track behind them," to averge the injured majesty of the Marats and Robespierres of the press. Submission on the part of the South, would not satisfy these bloody journalists of the republican party. Far from it. They cry out; "We mean not merely to conquer, but to ubjugate."

The people of the North are prepared for no uch extremitles as the brutal, blood thirsty journals of the abolitionist school suggest. They have not entered into a conflict with the South, to humiliate and subdue the loyal people there, but to preserve the unity and integrity of the epublic against all traitors. Ideas of revenge, carnage, massacres, reducing towns to ashes, and populations to poverty, have not entered into their calculations, excepting so far as resistance may necessitate such horrors, The wealth and strength of the loyal States of the Union, have been placed at the disposal of the government, not for purposes of subjuga tion, but to overawe rebels, wherever they may show themselves, and to restore the republic to its pristine grandeur and integrity. are not enemies." exclaimed the President in his inaugural, addressing the people of the The government will not assail you. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection." Mr. Lincoln then boned that the secoding States would return to their allegiance. If they failed to do so, he said:-"The power confided to me, will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and collect the duties and imposts; but, beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion-no using of force against or among the people anywhere." In one word, it was his intention, and it is still the purpose of the administration, to regard loyal citizens of the United States everywhere, as brothers, and to confine hostile action within the bounds necessary to restore national unity and secure obedience to the laws, in opposition to the

traitors with arms in their hands. The immense display of strength which is being made by the federal authorities; the vast armies that are being brought into the field; and the blockade of the Southern coast which is about to be enforced, are consistent with and even demanded by humanity as well as patriotism. They will traure, With proper leadership a brief duration of hostilities, and a speedy return of peace. With submission, however, on the part of those who have rebetled against the government, and withdrawn the allegiance which is due to it, the utmost magnanimity should prevail, and the rights which the constitution secures to loyal citizens of the South as well as the North should be amply conveniend. The war in the United States is directed against no foreign foe; but every drop of blood that is shed should be contemplated with regret and sorrow, and such brutal feelings as some of the republican journals of his city would inculcate, should be banished rom every mind.

SPAIN PLAYING THE GAME OF COLONIZATION IN HAYTI.-A statement made by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons informs us that it is doubtful whether Spain will accept the addition to her dominions which the filibusters are anxious to press upon her. We can hardly imagine her refusal of such a tempting offer as the island of Hayti, with its million of Africans, unless under the dread of its subjecting her to foreign interference. Nor can we reconcile her apparent unwillingness to assume its sovereignty with the decided conduct of the Governor of Cuba in despatching the Spanish war vessels to take possession of St. Domingo The antecedents of Spain most certainly do not warrant us in supposing that her conscientious scruples at all interfere with her pelicy in this affair; and we believe the hesitation she manifests about it arises from mere diplomatic cautiousae s, and is intended to conceal, for the moment her real intentions, which are, if not thwaried, to assume the sovereignty of the island.

She will then turn her eye from the half mitlion which compose the slave population of Cuba to twice that number of free negroes on the smaller island; and assuredly she will find the pecuniary temptation to reduce them to slavery hard to resist. Indeed, a free negro and a slave population, on two adjoining islands, both under the Spanish sceptre, would present a strange anomaly. That Spain is indeavoting by this seizure, or whatever else it may be ested of St. Daulings, to remme has ore market of contracting, is evicent, and that I said to the

trade is no ie s certain. It may be that she has closen the time when our own troops and fleet are wanted at bome to give the world the fire example of what she means to do. At any rate ter designs are an outrage upon civilization and hun anity, and the fact of her soizing who ste new consider a using opportunity to incugurate a system of appression will in no wise insure her a float immunity. Spain is notoriously a violator of treaties, and the only shelter of the slave trade among all nations There is only one slave mart in the world, and that is bers; but we may rest assured that if she is allowed to carry out her projects, both with regard to Hayti and other territories, she will soon have not only one, but several. By this menus she would hope to replenish her ching coffers, and gain such an accession of patienal strength as would enable her present overeign to resist the revolutionary conspiracies which are now on foot, having for their object the overthrow of the reigning dynasty. VALUE OF GREAT PASSENGER LINES OF

STRAMERS IN TIME OF WAR. - The services ren-

acred to the government by the Baltic and Atlantic in the transportation of troops and manitions of war have contributed thus far in no small degree to the success of its military plens. Without vessels of such size and speed it would have been impossible to accomplish in the short time which has clapsed since hostilities have commenced the concentration of uch large bodies of troops as has been effected. Nothing can more convincingly de monstrate the patriotic foresight of Mr. Collins when he built these versels, or the shortsight edness of Congress when it withdrew from him the subsidy on which he counted for the support of his line. So long as our navy is kept down to its present limits, was his argument, it is of the utmost importance that the government should encourage the establishment of terze lines of steamers, which, in peace, would answer the demands of our commerce, and in war the requirements of the government That advice was disregarded, and the consequence is that when the war pinch comes upon us we tave not the vessels requisite to carry out promptly enough the military and naval meaarea demanded by the emergency. If, instead of being sold to the Galway line, the Adriatic could have been chartered by the government, what immense service she might have rendered it during the last fortnight. One such vessel of ter size and speed could have done the work of fifty ordinary transports. Of her steaming and railing qualities we have just had a remarkable proof in her last voyage from Galway to St. Johns. She made the distance from port to port in five days and twenty-three hours, shieb, deducting the tweaty-nine hours that she lay off St. Johns before she could enter the partor, makes the actual running distance only four days and eighteen hours. In coming from St. Johns to New York she occupied only bree days and four hours, thus accomplishing he whole distance from Galway to our port. the delay at St. Johns included, in nine days nd three hours-the most remarkable voyage on record. How invaluable would such a vessel be to the government at the present time. then so much depends on the combination of stowage capacity with speed.

We trust that this lesson will not be lost pan Congress. If the integrity of the Union to be thus endangered by rebellion, and our connectee subjected to piratical attacks, we must either increase our navy far beyond its present force, or encourage the establishment of great steam lines upon which we can rely to make up its deficiencies in time of war.

THE ALLEGED PLOT TO BURN THE NORTHERN CHIES.-We yesterday laid before our readers the details of a plot, said to have been concoctthe Golden Circle, to set fire to and destroy New York and others of the Northern cities. Although the obstacles to the accomplishment of this insane project cast doubt upon its probability, it must not be forgotten that there are desperadoes enough at the South to attempt even madder schemes. Superintendent Kennedy therefore deserves credit for the procautions that he has taken in the matter, and which, whether the story is true or not, are justified by the present critical condition of affairs. In order to allay any uneasiness that may have been created in the public mind by the bare possibility of such a diabolical outrage being in contemplation, we feel it necessary to state that both New York and Brooklyn are perfectly secore against even an attempt of this kind. All suspicious strangers visiting the two cities are carefully watched by the police, and it would be impossible for any movement of the sort to take place without its being immediately detected. In regard to that portion of the plan which had for its object the effecting a break in the Croton aqueduct, and the cutting off the water supply from the city, so as to insure the spread of the threatened conflagration. the following notice will show its utter impracticability:-

CENTEN AQUESUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, )
NEW YORK, May 3, 1961.
F. DELAPTELD SMITH, EEq., U. S. DISTRICT AUTOROY:— F. DELATERIO SERTE, Esq., U. S. District Attorney:—
BEAR SE:—The recervoirs are closed so that no one can have access to them except the officers in charge. We have placed a guard on the whole line of the aquedect day and night, and, if vigiliance and precaution will do it, the Croton will continue to flow as pure as ever. Yours, THOS. B. TAPPEN, Assistant Commissioner.

There is not a public building, bonded ware house or wharf in either of the two cities which is not similarly protected. Besides these precautions, the strictness of the general surveil iance of the streets by the patrolmen has been very much increased. Night and day increasing vigilance is being employed to frustrate this and every other plan that may be set on foot by traitors to create a panic or to destroy properly on either Manbattan or Long Island Our citizens may, therefore, sleep quietly in their beds, without any fear of their being disturbed by the projectors of such strocities. In Boston, Philadelphia and our other Northern cities no doubt similar precautions will be taken.

MILE. FURRANZA'S CONCERT -The concert of Mile Ade lira Speranza took place last Thursday night at Irvios Hall, and rotwithstanding the war excitement, it drevery fair house. The programme was very rich and the performance of the whole was excellent. Mile, Ade tira had in it a fair opportunity of showing to the public the fire qualities of her voice, as well as the perfection of her method, which the could not do when the first sang this city at the time of her arrival, on account of th trainmention she was then ishoring under. In eversice she sang she won the admiration of the audience nd was very warmly applauded, more particularly i educt from "Sermiramide," which the sung with More course, he mether, and which the sangwith lime, source, he mether, and which they had to repeat by an income fragment. She met with she same favor in the hereon Naptunes. She met with she same favor in the hereon Naptunes, a high she sang with great spirit me Assures Specials, a healt rails qual to the regarder, both a healt rails qual to the regarder she is not a the promotion the street Barrion, which is a large of the promotion the street Barrion, which is the same of the street by the same of the same Religious Intelligence.

OITY CHURCHES TO DAY.

The Second Universidist church meet every Sabbath t the Historical Library, corner of Second average and exerth streets. To day, at stree o'clock P. M., Dr. wear will dedicate appearal children of the society.

The Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, rector of the Church of the dvent, will preach this evening at St. Peter's chur a, Fest Twentieth street, service to commence at haif-past even o'alock.

The Rev. Dr. Sawyer will close his labors in this city r the present to day, by preaching at the owner of ecend avenue and eleventh street, at a quarter before cercises will take piace, several ministers assisting in he dedication and baptism of a number of the chittren ed young persons connected with the society, and the mission of members, cosing with a samon in the vening, at half-past seven o'clock. The Rev. Henry J. Fox will preach in the Methodist

discepal church, Hobeken, this morning. Embject-Patriotism and righteouspess."

In the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton street, between Ersex and Norfolk, services at half past ten A. M. half past three and half past seven P. M. The Dev. E. P. Remington will preach in the evening.

In the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton avenue, near Hoyt street, communion services this morning, commoneing at half past ten o'clock. Preaching in the eventug, commencing at half past seven o'clock, by the pastor Rev. William Alvin Bartlett. In the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal church, Sec-

and avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-uest streets, ontrance on Fiftieth street, presching at hair past ten o'clock A. M by Rev. E. Thompson, D. D., and at a quartor before eight o'cleck P. M., by Chauncey Shaffor

gelical Alliance, at his own church, this evening, at halfpast seven o'clock. Rev. C. C. Goss, Secretary of the Alliance, preach

several regiments of soldiers, on Union square, at half-past three o'clock, in the Anderson Zouave tent. In St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth ave

nue. Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, rector, services as usual, with the voice, at half-past ten in the morning, and halfpest seven in the ovening, and in the sign language at half past three in the afternoon. The region will present Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., enters upon his du-

ties as rector of St. Mark's church, corner of feath street and Second avenue, to-day, an I will preach in the moratog and afternoon. Divine service to commence at half. past ten o'clock in the morning and half-past 3 o'clock to the afternoon.
In the Protestant Episcopal Free church of the Redemp

tion, in Fast Fourteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues-Rev. Robert G. Dickson-Divine service at half past ten and half-past seven o'clock. "Patriotism and Religious Consecration," will be the

subject of discourse this afternoon, at the Twentieth street Universalist church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, by the Rev. E. G. Brooks, paster; to be followed by the ordinance of baptism, the admission of candidates to In the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of

Waverley place, the Rev. Dr. Vinton, an assistant minis ter of frinity church, will preach this evening, the afth anniversary of the opening of the church. Services at half past ten, half past three and at half-past seven Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, the pastor, will preach this

day in Laight street church, corner of Laight and Varick streets, at half past ten o'clock in the morning. and at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. Judge Edmonds will lecture to the Spiritualists and

past ten o'clock, and at half past three o'clock in the afternoon. Subject-"The Times and Our Duty in Regard Rev. W. M. Gaylord will preach on the subject of "The

War and What the North has Already Gained by it," in the chapel of the Fourth Universalist Society, Cumberlead street, near Lafayette avenue, Brocklyn, this even ing. Services commence at haif-past seven o'clock Seate free. Services in the forencen at half past ten o'clock. The children from the Home for Young Deaf Mutor will give, in the sign language, recitations from the

o'clock. Additional interest will be given the service by the presentation of a copy of the Bible to the son of tajor Amterson by the children. The Rev. Heury Blanchard will preach on "The Sword and the Olive Branch," in the church of the Restoration

Bible, at the Dutch Reformed church, No. 47 West

(first Universalist), corner of Monroe place and Clark treet, Brooklyn, this (Sunday) evening. The public are cordially invited to attend. The Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the Murray

Hill Baptist church, Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this morning at half-past ten, and the evening at half past seven o'clock. In the Catholic Apostolic church, Sixteenth street, be-

wien Sixth and Seventh avenues, preaching this after

when Sixth and Seventh avenues, preaching this aftermoon at four o'clock. Subject—"Spiritual Religion."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, after place, on Thursday, the 2d inst., at half past three P. M.,—Hen. Luther Bradah in the chair, assisted by Benjamin I. Swan, James Lenox and Francis Iral, Isaya. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinopie, read the 27th Fraim and offered prayer. Four new auxiliaries were recognized, two of which are in Texas, one in Missouri, and one in Iblicols. Communications were received from agents and others in regard to the domestic work; from T Coldan Cooper, Eaq., of the Icautisus for the Blind, returning two Bibles for the blind, no longer of use to the recipients; from Rev. W. Prettyman, missionary of the Methodist Ericopal Church, with an account of the experditure of fands granted by this society for 3bible work in Bulgaria, from Rev. E. P. Hastings, Jaffra, Coylon, sending his finantial account with this sensety, and asking funes to exploy a colpariour, Rev. D. Vrooven, Canton, with financial account, and suggesting the preparation of galvanizad plates for pranting the New Testament in the Churcae language, from Rev. D. Rapony, Amoy, with financial account, and in regard to the distribution of locks granted by this anciety, from G. R. Prince, Esq., S. Peterskor, sending cash account for printing Revallations at the account, and in regard to for the demands false stating that the limiting grant depth of the first account in regard to for the demands false stating has the limiting grant depth of the stating the aucoess and usefulness of the Bible depot in that city, from Rev. Events, as a sevandaria, Egypt, stating that the perfect Arabic Testa account, show in a stanger type is alre necession, how fasting the success and usefulness of the Bible depot in that city, from Rev. Explores in that vicinity, and caking a supply, which was granted. Grants of books in Soveral languages for Rio Janetro, Ojibow, Testaments to the Presby

News from the Pacific. FORT KEARNY, May 2, 1861.

The California overland coach and Pike's Peak mail ceach passed here at noon, bringing the following dee-DENVER, April 30, 1861.

An Indian council was held at the quarters of Colonel Boone, Indian agent, yesterday, in which deputations of Arapahoes and Camanches took part. A good feeling was expressed, and it is hoped the threatening storm of in-Miners about Gregory are new using water from the consolidated ditch, and in consequence prospects are rapidly brightening.

Heavy Fallure in Maine.

Postiard, Me., May 4, 1861.

The Owner announces the failure of Joseph Hobson, the great lumber design of Saco, Maine, with liabilities of four hundred theusand dollars.

The Great Western Raffroad. HAMILTON, C. W., May 4, 1867.
The Great Western Railway Iraille for the week ending yesterday, was \$45,000. At increase of \$4,000 over the corresponding week of la t year.

appointment of a Navy Agent at New

Washington, May 4, 1861. Isaac Henderson was to day appointed Navy Agent at

Soran, May 4, 1861.
The brig Governor Bull, of Newport, Captain Arthur, from Cardenas for New York, with a cargo of sugar, is shore three miles south of Squan Inlet.

Ship Patestine Abandoned. The ship General Newell, from Liverpool, aww, April Iship Palestine, from New York for Liverpool, abandone She had lost her foretopmast and bewsprit.

Schooner Amelta Ashore.

Saxov Hook, May 4, 1861.

The schooner Amelia, Captain Bailey, with a cargo of molesces consigned to S. W. Lewis, came ashore on the point of the look last night. The vessel is light, and is high on the beach.

Markets.

HIGHREIS.
FHILADELTELA SCOUR BOARD.
FULLADELTELA SCOUR BOARD.
FULLADELTELA SCOUR BOARD.
Stocks Stondy. Pennsylvania State 5th, 10; Morris
Caral, 10; Mening Ralleard, 40; Long Ellera, Malleard, 83;
The Caral, 10; Mening Ralleard, 40; Long Ellera, Malleard, 83;
The Caral State of the Caral

Your at you a & All por come described.